

MUNGER SUSTAINS DEMURRER

Humboldt Bank Did Not Give Surety Company Sufficient Notice.

PAPERS WERE NOT PROPERLY SERVED

State Auditor Cannot Accept Service of Summons Upon Company as Commissioner of Insurance.

In an opinion filed by Judge Munger in the case of the National Surety company of New York and others against the State Bank of Humboldt...

In the bill of complaint the surety company contended that it was given no notice of the suit and that it had a sufficient defense had it been given such notice.

DIFFICULT TO DRAW LINE.

Judge Keyser Gives an Opinion as to What an Habitual Drunkard Is.

At yesterday's session Judge Keyser gave a decision of more than passing interest, as it tends to show to what extent a person may be addicted to the drink habit without becoming an habitual drunkard.

PLAINTIFF IN THE CASE, MRS. McDERMOTT, ASKED FOR A LEGAL SEPARATION.

The plaintiff in the case, Mrs. McDermott, asked for a legal separation, alleging that her husband is intoxicated most of the time.

LOOK COMPANY SEEKS INJUNCTION.

The Keyless Lock company of Indianapolis, Ind., has applied to the district court for an injunction to restrain the Morris

Keyless Lock company of Fremont, Neb., from manufacturing and selling the permutation locks made by the firm under the patent of John H. and Thomas D. Morris.

MAYOR KELLY APPEARS IN COURT.

Will Have Hearing Next Monday on Charge of Receiving Bribe.

Mayor Allen R. Kelly of South Omaha will have a hearing in the county court Monday afternoon on the charge of receiving a bribe.

SUES THE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY.

Josie Kramer Assests that Misrepresentation Were Made to Her.

Josie Kramer has petitioned the county court for \$1,000 damages from Mamie A. Sudler, proprietor of a North Fifteenth street employment bureau.

GORMAN SUES FOR DAMAGES.

Mitch Samuel Katz to Recover Judgment in the Sum of \$15,000, on Account of Personal Injuries Sustained by Gorman when he was at work on the Hennepin canal at Tampico, Ill., and due, it is alleged, to Katz' neglect in constructing a scaffolding.

COURT NOTES.

The W. V. Moore company and other creditors of Charles D. Center of Bellevue, Neb., have filed a petition in the United States circuit court asking that he be declared bankrupt.

In the case of Thomas J. Phillips against United States circuit court, Judge Munger has issued an order of dismissal for failure to file a replication.

Judge Blahnik is hearing the suit brought by Herman Mendel Neola, Ia., against James E. Boyd & Co., to recover judgment in the sum of \$1,000.

In the suit brought by W. B. Ostrander to secure a divorce from his wife, Ostrander, a reply, substantiated by several affidavits, was filed at the office of the district clerk yesterday morning.

The regular orchestra at Boyd's restaurant in behalf of the neglected children of Omaha for money or materials to carry on the industrial work.

The members of the committee reported new members and nine others having qualified, which concluded the business and after an intermission the department of political and social science gave the program.

Mr. Pariah asks that he be adjudged to have been elected to the office for which he was a candidate, and that in order to support this conclusion, that the court order the ballot boxes to be opened and examined, and a recount made of the ballots.

Under the auspices of the household economics department, Mrs. Jeannet Miller will lecture in the auditorium of the First Congregational church this afternoon at 3:30, the admission being 50 cents, the proceeds to go to the maintenance of the free cooking classes of Omaha.

The headquarters of the Nebraska Suffrage association in the Paxton block present

REPUBLICANS WILL CONTEST

Election Frauds in South Omaha Likely to Be Exposed.

JUDGES CHARGED WITH MALCONDUCT

House of Representatives Will Be Asked to Recount the Ballots and Determine Who Was Elected.

The republican candidates for the legislature who were defeated on the face of the returns to the county clerk at the last general election have instituted proceedings to contest the election of their competitors.

The grounds for the contest are the well known corrupt practices and frauds in the election in South Omaha.

Notice of contest was served upon the fusion candidates last Saturday and the taking of testimony will begin next Monday morning at room 105 Bee building.

There are four cases, but the evidence in each will probably be the same.

Alfred J. Coleborn, the fusion candidate for the state senate; Charles T. Johnson and Fred M. Young, that of Cary M. Hunt as members of the house of representatives.

Aside from the formal parts the petitions are identical, with six grounds of contest in each.

The first ground alleges that the contest is brought "for malconduct on the part of the judges of election at the general election in South Omaha, on the 6th day of November, 1900."

The second ground alleges that the judges of election at the general election, on the 6th day of November, 1900, in the several voting precincts and voting districts of the First ward of the city of Omaha, and in the several voting precincts of the Second ward in the city of Omaha, in the several voting precincts of the First, Second, Third and Fourth wards of the city of South Omaha, which malconduct was sufficient to change the result of said election to said office, and but for such malconduct said contest would have had a larger number of votes in Douglas county than said contest.

The third ground alleges corruption on the part of the election officers, which corruption was sufficient to change the result.

The fourth ground alleges that the judges of election at the general election, on the 6th day of November, 1900, in the several voting precincts and voting districts of the First ward of the city of Omaha, and in the several voting precincts of the Second ward in the city of Omaha, in the several voting precincts of the First, Second, Third and Fourth wards of the city of South Omaha, which malconduct was sufficient to change the result of said election to said office, and but for such malconduct said contest would have had a larger number of votes in Douglas county than said contest.

The fifth ground alleges that legal votes were rejected by the judges of election in the precincts mentioned, which rejection was sufficient to change the result.

The sixth ground alleges that there were large numbers of votes under the process of the judges of election, which rejection was sufficient to change the result.

The seventh ground alleges that the judges of election at the general election, on the 6th day of November, 1900, in the several voting precincts and voting districts of the First ward of the city of Omaha, and in the several voting precincts of the Second ward in the city of Omaha, in the several voting precincts of the First, Second, Third and Fourth wards of the city of South Omaha, which malconduct was sufficient to change the result of said election to said office, and but for such malconduct said contest would have had a larger number of votes in Douglas county than said contest.

The eighth ground alleges that the judges of election at the general election, on the 6th day of November, 1900, in the several voting precincts and voting districts of the First ward of the city of Omaha, and in the several voting precincts of the Second ward in the city of Omaha, in the several voting precincts of the First, Second, Third and Fourth wards of the city of South Omaha, which malconduct was sufficient to change the result of said election to said office, and but for such malconduct said contest would have had a larger number of votes in Douglas county than said contest.

The ninth ground alleges that the judges of election at the general election, on the 6th day of November, 1900, in the several voting precincts and voting districts of the First ward of the city of Omaha, and in the several voting precincts of the Second ward in the city of Omaha, in the several voting precincts of the First, Second, Third and Fourth wards of the city of South Omaha, which malconduct was sufficient to change the result of said election to said office, and but for such malconduct said contest would have had a larger number of votes in Douglas county than said contest.

The tenth ground alleges that the judges of election at the general election, on the 6th day of November, 1900, in the several voting precincts and voting districts of the First ward of the city of Omaha, and in the several voting precincts of the Second ward in the city of Omaha, in the several voting precincts of the First, Second, Third and Fourth wards of the city of South Omaha, which malconduct was sufficient to change the result of said election to said office, and but for such malconduct said contest would have had a larger number of votes in Douglas county than said contest.

The eleventh ground alleges that the judges of election at the general election, on the 6th day of November, 1900, in the several voting precincts and voting districts of the First ward of the city of Omaha, and in the several voting precincts of the Second ward in the city of Omaha, in the several voting precincts of the First, Second, Third and Fourth wards of the city of South Omaha, which malconduct was sufficient to change the result of said election to said office, and but for such malconduct said contest would have had a larger number of votes in Douglas county than said contest.

The twelfth ground alleges that the judges of election at the general election, on the 6th day of November, 1900, in the several voting precincts and voting districts of the First ward of the city of Omaha, and in the several voting precincts of the Second ward in the city of Omaha, in the several voting precincts of the First, Second, Third and Fourth wards of the city of South Omaha, which malconduct was sufficient to change the result of said election to said office, and but for such malconduct said contest would have had a larger number of votes in Douglas county than said contest.

The thirteenth ground alleges that the judges of election at the general election, on the 6th day of November, 1900, in the several voting precincts and voting districts of the First ward of the city of Omaha, and in the several voting precincts of the Second ward in the city of Omaha, in the several voting precincts of the First, Second, Third and Fourth wards of the city of South Omaha, which malconduct was sufficient to change the result of said election to said office, and but for such malconduct said contest would have had a larger number of votes in Douglas county than said contest.

The fourteenth ground alleges that the judges of election at the general election, on the 6th day of November, 1900, in the several voting precincts and voting districts of the First ward of the city of Omaha, and in the several voting precincts of the Second ward in the city of Omaha, in the several voting precincts of the First, Second, Third and Fourth wards of the city of South Omaha, which malconduct was sufficient to change the result of said election to said office, and but for such malconduct said contest would have had a larger number of votes in Douglas county than said contest.

The fifteenth ground alleges that the judges of election at the general election, on the 6th day of November, 1900, in the several voting precincts and voting districts of the First ward of the city of Omaha, and in the several voting precincts of the Second ward in the city of Omaha, in the several voting precincts of the First, Second, Third and Fourth wards of the city of South Omaha, which malconduct was sufficient to change the result of said election to said office, and but for such malconduct said contest would have had a larger number of votes in Douglas county than said contest.

The sixteenth ground alleges that the judges of election at the general election, on the 6th day of November, 1900, in the several voting precincts and voting districts of the First ward of the city of Omaha, and in the several voting precincts of the Second ward in the city of Omaha, in the several voting precincts of the First, Second, Third and Fourth wards of the city of South Omaha, which malconduct was sufficient to change the result of said election to said office, and but for such malconduct said contest would have had a larger number of votes in Douglas county than said contest.

The seventeenth ground alleges that the judges of election at the general election, on the 6th day of November, 1900, in the several voting precincts and voting districts of the First ward of the city of Omaha, and in the several voting precincts of the Second ward in the city of Omaha, in the several voting precincts of the First, Second, Third and Fourth wards of the city of South Omaha, which malconduct was sufficient to change the result of said election to said office, and but for such malconduct said contest would have had a larger number of votes in Douglas county than said contest.

The eighteenth ground alleges that the judges of election at the general election, on the 6th day of November, 1900, in the several voting precincts and voting districts of the First ward of the city of Omaha, and in the several voting precincts of the Second ward in the city of Omaha, in the several voting precincts of the First, Second, Third and Fourth wards of the city of South Omaha, which malconduct was sufficient to change the result of said election to said office, and but for such malconduct said contest would have had a larger number of votes in Douglas county than said contest.

The nineteenth ground alleges that the judges of election at the general election, on the 6th day of November, 1900, in the several voting precincts and voting districts of the First ward of the city of Omaha, and in the several voting precincts of the Second ward in the city of Omaha, in the several voting precincts of the First, Second, Third and Fourth wards of the city of South Omaha, which malconduct was sufficient to change the result of said election to said office, and but for such malconduct said contest would have had a larger number of votes in Douglas county than said contest.

The twentieth ground alleges that the judges of election at the general election, on the 6th day of November, 1900, in the several voting precincts and voting districts of the First ward of the city of Omaha, and in the several voting precincts of the Second ward in the city of Omaha, in the several voting precincts of the First, Second, Third and Fourth wards of the city of South Omaha, which malconduct was sufficient to change the result of said election to said office, and but for such malconduct said contest would have had a larger number of votes in Douglas county than said contest.

The twenty-first ground alleges that the judges of election at the general election, on the 6th day of November, 1900, in the several voting precincts and voting districts of the First ward of the city of Omaha, and in the several voting precincts of the Second ward in the city of Omaha, in the several voting precincts of the First, Second, Third and Fourth wards of the city of South Omaha, which malconduct was sufficient to change the result of said election to said office, and but for such malconduct said contest would have had a larger number of votes in Douglas county than said contest.

The twenty-second ground alleges that the judges of election at the general election, on the 6th day of November, 1900, in the several voting precincts and voting districts of the First ward of the city of Omaha, and in the several voting precincts of the Second ward in the city of Omaha, in the several voting precincts of the First, Second, Third and Fourth wards of the city of South Omaha, which malconduct was sufficient to change the result of said election to said office, and but for such malconduct said contest would have had a larger number of votes in Douglas county than said contest.

The twenty-third ground alleges that the judges of election at the general election, on the 6th day of November, 1900, in the several voting precincts and voting districts of the First ward of the city of Omaha, and in the several voting precincts of the Second ward in the city of Omaha, in the several voting precincts of the First, Second, Third and Fourth wards of the city of South Omaha, which malconduct was sufficient to change the result of said election to said office, and but for such malconduct said contest would have had a larger number of votes in Douglas county than said contest.

The twenty-fourth ground alleges that the judges of election at the general election, on the 6th day of November, 1900, in the several voting precincts and voting districts of the First ward of the city of Omaha, and in the several voting precincts of the Second ward in the city of Omaha, in the several voting precincts of the First, Second, Third and Fourth wards of the city of South Omaha, which malconduct was sufficient to change the result of said election to said office, and but for such malconduct said contest would have had a larger number of votes in Douglas county than said contest.

The twenty-fifth ground alleges that the judges of election at the general election, on the 6th day of November, 1900, in the several voting precincts and voting districts of the First ward of the city of Omaha, and in the several voting precincts of the Second ward in the city of Omaha, in the several voting precincts of the First, Second, Third and Fourth wards of the city of South Omaha, which malconduct was sufficient to change the result of said election to said office, and but for such malconduct said contest would have had a larger number of votes in Douglas county than said contest.

The twenty-sixth ground alleges that the judges of election at the general election, on the 6th day of November, 1900, in the several voting precincts and voting districts of the First ward of the city of Omaha, and in the several voting precincts of the Second ward in the city of Omaha, in the several voting precincts of the First, Second, Third and Fourth wards of the city of South Omaha, which malconduct was sufficient to change the result of said election to said office, and but for such malconduct said contest would have had a larger number of votes in Douglas county than said contest.

The twenty-seventh ground alleges that the judges of election at the general election, on the 6th day of November, 1900, in the several voting precincts and voting districts of the First ward of the city of Omaha, and in the several voting precincts of the Second ward in the city of Omaha, in the several voting precincts of the First, Second, Third and Fourth wards of the city of South Omaha, which malconduct was sufficient to change the result of said election to said office, and but for such malconduct said contest would have had a larger number of votes in Douglas county than said contest.

The twenty-eighth ground alleges that the judges of election at the general election, on the 6th day of November, 1900, in the several voting precincts and voting districts of the First ward of the city of Omaha, and in the several voting precincts of the Second ward in the city of Omaha, in the several voting precincts of the First, Second, Third and Fourth wards of the city of South Omaha, which malconduct was sufficient to change the result of said election to said office, and but for such malconduct said contest would have had a larger number of votes in Douglas county than said contest.

The twenty-ninth ground alleges that the judges of election at the general election, on the 6th day of November, 1900, in the several voting precincts and voting districts of the First ward of the city of Omaha, and in the several voting precincts of the Second ward in the city of Omaha, in the several voting precincts of the First, Second, Third and Fourth wards of the city of South Omaha, which malconduct was sufficient to change the result of said election to said office, and but for such malconduct said contest would have had a larger number of votes in Douglas county than said contest.

The thirtieth ground alleges that the judges of election at the general election, on the 6th day of November, 1900, in the several voting precincts and voting districts of the First ward of the city of Omaha, and in the several voting precincts of the Second ward in the city of Omaha, in the several voting precincts of the First, Second, Third and Fourth wards of the city of South Omaha, which malconduct was sufficient to change the result of said election to said office, and but for such malconduct said contest would have had a larger number of votes in Douglas county than said contest.

The thirty-first ground alleges that the judges of election at the general election, on the 6th day of November, 1900, in the several voting precincts and voting districts of the First ward of the city of Omaha, and in the several voting precincts of the Second ward in the city of Omaha, in the several voting precincts of the First, Second, Third and Fourth wards of the city of South Omaha, which malconduct was sufficient to change the result of said election to said office, and but for such malconduct said contest would have had a larger number of votes in Douglas county than said contest.

The thirty-second ground alleges that the judges of election at the general election, on the 6th day of November, 1900, in the several voting precincts and voting districts of the First ward of the city of Omaha, and in the several voting precincts of the Second ward in the city of Omaha, in the several voting precincts of the First, Second, Third and Fourth wards of the city of South Omaha, which malconduct was sufficient to change the result of said election to said office, and but for such malconduct said contest would have had a larger number of votes in Douglas county than said contest.

The thirty-third ground alleges that the judges of election at the general election, on the 6th day of November, 1900, in the several voting precincts and voting districts of the First ward of the city of Omaha, and in the several voting precincts of the Second ward in the city of Omaha, in the several voting precincts of the First, Second, Third and Fourth wards of the city of South Omaha, which malconduct was sufficient to change the result of said election to said office, and but for such malconduct said contest would have had a larger number of votes in Douglas county than said contest.

The thirty-fourth ground alleges that the judges of election at the general election, on the 6th day of November, 1900, in the several voting precincts and voting districts of the First ward of the city of Omaha, and in the several voting precincts of the Second ward in the city of Omaha, in the several voting precincts of the First, Second, Third and Fourth wards of the city of South Omaha, which malconduct was sufficient to change the result of said election to said office, and but for such malconduct said contest would have had a larger number of votes in Douglas county than said contest.

The thirty-fifth ground alleges that the judges of election at the general election, on the 6th day of November, 1900, in the several voting precincts and voting districts of the First ward of the city of Omaha, and in the several voting precincts of the Second ward in the city of Omaha, in the several voting precincts of the First, Second, Third and Fourth wards of the city of South Omaha, which malconduct was sufficient to change the result of said election to said office, and but for such malconduct said contest would have had a larger number of votes in Douglas county than said contest.

The thirty-sixth ground alleges that the judges of election at the general election, on the 6th day of November, 1900, in the several voting precincts and voting districts of the First ward of the city of Omaha, and in the several voting precincts of the Second ward in the city of Omaha, in the several voting precincts of the First, Second, Third and Fourth wards of the city of South Omaha, which malconduct was sufficient to change the result of said election to said office, and but for such malconduct said contest would have had a larger number of votes in Douglas county than said contest.

The thirty-seventh ground alleges that the judges of election at the general election, on the 6th day of November, 1900, in the several voting precincts and voting districts of the First ward of the city of Omaha, and in the several voting precincts of the Second ward in the city of Omaha, in the several voting precincts of the First, Second, Third and Fourth wards of the city of South Omaha, which malconduct was sufficient to change the result of said election to said office, and but for such malconduct said contest would have had a larger number of votes in Douglas county than said contest.

The thirty-eighth ground alleges that the judges of election at the general election, on the 6th day of November, 1900, in the several voting precincts and voting districts of the First ward of the city of Omaha, and in the several voting precincts of the Second ward in the city of Omaha, in the several voting precincts of the First, Second, Third and Fourth wards of the city of South Omaha, which malconduct was sufficient to change the result of said election to said office, and but for such malconduct said contest would have had a larger number of votes in Douglas county than said contest.

The thirty-ninth ground alleges that the judges of election at the general election, on the 6th day of November, 1900, in the several voting precincts and voting districts of the First ward of the city of Omaha, and in the several voting precincts of the Second ward in the city of Omaha, in the several voting precincts of the First, Second, Third and Fourth wards of the city of South Omaha, which malconduct was sufficient to change the result of said election to said office, and but for such malconduct said contest would have had a larger number of votes in Douglas county than said contest.

The fortieth ground alleges that the judges of election at the general election, on the 6th day of November, 1900, in the several voting precincts and voting districts of the First ward of the city of Omaha, and in the several voting precincts of the Second ward in the city of Omaha, in the several voting precincts of the First, Second, Third and Fourth wards of the city of South Omaha, which malconduct was sufficient to change the result of said election to said office, and but for such malconduct said contest would have had a larger number of votes in Douglas county than said contest.

The forty-first ground alleges that the judges of election at the general election, on the 6th day of November, 1900, in the several voting precincts and voting districts of the First ward of the city of Omaha, and in the several voting precincts of the Second ward in the city of Omaha, in the several voting precincts of the First, Second, Third and Fourth wards of the city of South Omaha, which malconduct was sufficient to change the result of said election to said office, and but for such malconduct said contest would have had a larger number of votes in Douglas county than said contest.

The forty-second ground alleges that the judges of election at the general election, on the 6th day of November, 1900, in the several voting precincts and voting districts of the First ward of the city of Omaha, and in the several voting precincts of the Second ward in the city of Omaha, in the several voting precincts of the First, Second, Third and Fourth wards of the city of South Omaha, which malconduct was sufficient to change the result of said election to said office, and but for such malconduct said contest would have had a larger number of votes in Douglas county than said contest.

The forty-third ground alleges that the judges of election at the general election, on the 6th day of November, 1900, in the several voting precincts and voting districts of the First ward of the city of Omaha, and in the several voting precincts of the Second ward in the city of Omaha, in the several voting precincts of the First, Second, Third and Fourth wards of the city of South Omaha, which malconduct was sufficient to change the result of said election to said office, and but for such malconduct said contest would have had a larger number of votes in Douglas county than said contest.

The forty-fourth ground alleges that the judges of election at the general election, on the 6th day of November, 1900, in the several voting precincts and voting districts of the First ward of the city of Omaha, and in the several voting precincts of the Second ward in the city of Omaha, in the several voting precincts of the First, Second, Third and Fourth wards of the city of South Omaha, which malconduct was sufficient to change the result of said election to said office, and but for such malconduct said contest would have had a larger number of votes in Douglas county than said contest.

The forty-fifth ground alleges that the judges of election at the general election, on the 6th day of November, 1900, in the several voting precincts and voting districts of the First ward of the city of Omaha, and in the several voting precincts of the Second ward in the city of Omaha, in the several voting precincts of the First, Second, Third and Fourth wards of the city of South Omaha, which malconduct was sufficient to change the result of said election to said office, and but for such malconduct said contest would have had a larger number of votes in Douglas county than said contest.

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The fiftieth ground alleges that the judges of election at the general election, on the 6th day of November, 1900, in the several voting precincts and voting districts of the First ward of the city of Omaha, and in the several voting precincts of the Second ward in the city of Omaha, in the several voting precincts of the First, Second, Third and Fourth wards of the city of South Omaha, which malconduct was sufficient to change the result of said election to said office, and but for such malconduct said contest would have had a larger number of votes in Douglas county than said contest.

DEVOTED TO LOCAL AFFAIRS

North Omaha Improvement Society Takes Up Matter Close to Home.

WILL CLAIM IT IS COUNTY INSTITUTION

County Commissioners to Be Asked to Appoint a Democrat to Succeed Former Judge Gordon.

Fusion machine leaders are talking of springing a plan to keep the office of police magistrate under the control of their party.

As long as Judge Gordon held his place on the bench the office was numbered as a fusion asset.

His impeachment a few days ago and the certainty that the position will be filled by a capable republican is a severe cross to the fusion bosses.

As the election turned nearly all the public offices over to the republicans the fusionists are anxious to get a chance to get a republican into the office of police magistrate.

The loophole through which the fusion crowd think they see the chance they are seeking is the question that has been raised relative to the status of the office, whether it is a city or county institution.

Men who frame the laws and are thoroughly versed in municipal and state questions insist that the city property has control of it.

Similar opinions have come from several of the courts, but the circumstance that there has never been an authoritative decision affords the fusionists a chance to disagree with the opinions that have been expressed in the past.

There being a democratic majority among the county commissioners, it has been planned to have this body assert a claim to the office of police magistrate as a county institution and proceed to appoint a successor to Judge Gordon.

This much of the coup became known, but the name of the man to take the place on the bench, if one were selected, was not disclosed.

The rumor of the plan was not disturbing to the city officials who have made preparations to keep a competent judge on the bench.

They are confident that if a controversy should arise there will be only one result, and that is a decision of the supreme court holding that the police magistracy is a city office.

COURT DECISION AGAINST CLAIM.

When the Gordon impeachment proceedings were commenced in the district court the attorneys for the defense entered a demurrer on this very same ground, that the office being under county control the court had not the proper jurisdiction.

"Said a city official who has made preparations to keep a competent judge on the bench. They are confident that if a controversy should arise there will be only one result, and that is a decision of the supreme court holding that the police magistracy is a city office."

Chief Donahue has received a letter from J. D. Ruffin, assistant postmaster at Helena, Ala., which gives some of the antecedents of "Rev." C. D. G. Taylor, the colored preacher who is in jail in Omaha charged with criminal assault on 9-year-old Rebecca Fulton.

Several months ago, he writes, Taylor came to Helena with letters purporting to be from trustees of an orphan asylum at Nashville, authorizing the bearer to collect funds for its support.

He was preaching on the porch rear of the church, the mother of the child, Rebecca, he asked permission to take the child with him to Nashville and give her an education, which was granted.

Nothing was heard from them since until the arrival of the child at Helena, notifying the Helena authorities of Taylor's presence.

Mr. Ruffin adds that the child is no relative of Taylor. She was born in Talladega county, Alabama, and lived there continuously until taken away by the bogus trustees.

The child's relatives say: "Break the preacher's neck and send the girl back home."

CHIEF GETS TAYLOR'S RECORD

Colored Preacher Now Under Arrest in Connection with a Fraud in Southern People.

The holidays will soon be here and feasting galore. Children will eat more candy and sweets than is good for them and older people crane themselves with much more eagerness than they should for the turkey and the ham.

There is certain to be cases of indigestion and bilious colic, accompanied with the most excruciating pains. Buy a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy now and be prepared for them before they start.

Send for all your money for Christmas presents.

PARISH ASKS FOR A RECOUNT

Begin Contest of Shields' Election Before Judge Vinsonhauser in County Court.

John W. Pariah has filed a complaint in the county court, disputing the title of George W. Shields to the office of county attorney for the term beginning in January next, and challenging the correctness of the count made of the votes cast at the last election.

In his complaint, which is voluminous, Mr. Pariah cites in general terms the irregularities complained of in connection with the contest of the election in South Omaha. He cites that the election officers in many of the precincts in that city were guilty of gross misconduct and irregularities during the day when the ballots were being deposited, and that they were unfair during the night after election when the votes were being counted.

It is alleged that many ballots really marked for him were rejected because they were marked with a black, instead of a blue, or indelible pencil. He also alleges that what is known as the "endless chain" system was practiced in at least one precinct in this city, through collusion of a judge, some one on the outside of the booth obtains possession of an official ballot. It is then marked and given to a voter, who takes it to the booth and returns with another blank ballot, this being kept up until the election is over.

Mr. Pariah asks that he be adjudged to have been elected to the office for